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PARTY LEADERS CUT ESTIMATES DOWN TO FACTS

Possibility Election May Be
Thrown Into House
Still Recognized

COOLIDGE BACKERS SEE SAFE MARGIN

Davis and La Follette Forces
Look for Victory Through
Congress Channels

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—All three parties have now settled into the home stretch of the campaign, with fairly well-rooted expectations of the result. These are not the expectations misapprehended for public consumption and circulated for partisan propaganda purposes. They are the genuine calculations of the leaders. In a nutshell, they can be recorded as follows:

Republican.—The election of Coolidge and Dawes on Nov. 4 by a safe, but not overwhelming majority in the electoral college.

Democratic.—The deadlocking of the Electoral College through Coolidge's failure to obtain the 268 votes necessary to a choice, and the resultant throwing of the election into the House, where Davis will be chosen by a "conservative coalition."

Progressive.—A "La Follette landslide" in the west and northwest with enough electoral votes to prevent either Coolidge or Davis winning in the Electoral College, and with the eventual dictatorship of the result in Congress by the "La Follette bloc."

Overconfidence Gone

The principal change in the presidential situation during the last four weeks has been the abandonment of overconfidence and superoptimism by the Republican management. This does not mean that the party looks for Coolidge's defeat on Nov. 4. It believes the President's victory to be certain. But Chairman Butler has scrapped his pre-autumnal claim of 404 votes for Coolidge in the Electoral College, the tally which Harding swept the country in 1920. The plain truth is that the President's political lieutenants—Butler, Stearns, Reynolds, Slomp, et al.—will reluctantly accept the fact on the morning of Nov. 5 that Mr. Coolidge has rolled up 287 votes.

That is 21 more than he needs to win. Yet rather than admit it, his lieutenants insist that he has

secured a "La Follette landslide" in the west and northwest, and that he has carried New England (minus Rhode Island), New York, New Jersey, California, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, practically the whole House, the entire State, Ill., Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, and smaller, but debatable, territory like Oregon, Wyoming and Utah. In short, if Coolidge wins by a margin of ten or a dozen votes, the whole House will be in the hands of the "La Follette bloc," and the President will be doing very much better than that.

The President himself, though the least articulate member of his own hand, is the most serenely confident man in it. It is he, not Chairman Butler, who has decreed that there shall be no Coolidge speech-making tour. That decision rests upon the President's belief in an idiom attributed to him, that "there is nothing to worry about." He is a very old hand at campaigns. This year's must be his fourteenth or fifteenth, for one office or another. He thought it necessary to the White House to keep the flag of Coolidge's political judgment would induce him to do so. His judgment tells him it is unnecessary. He believes that what the Democrats term the "Coolidge myth" is a pure invention.

To "Wreck Coolidge"

The Democrats are frankly nettled by Coolidge's unwillingness to take the stump in his own behalf. They would consider it a first-class strategic victory if they could get him to "say something," and they seem agreed that he would "say something" they could "shoot at." They concede that the President's invincible silence, therefore, is disconcerting. In the meantime, the Democrats are gradually collecting their forces for a more forceful fashion than hitherto. They appear to be on the verge of forgetting that he is Chief Magistrate of the Republic and to be preparing to treat him as a political opponent, plain and simple.

Mr. Davis himself will not resort to bare-knuckles fighting. But the sledge-hammers of his party—Senators Robinson, Harrison, Caraway, Hedin and others—are going to cut loose relentlessly. They have been assigned the task of "unmasking Coolidge."

Democratic leaders in their frankness will acknowledge that their paramount problem, overshadowing all others, is to disabuse the country of its belief in Coolidge. Secretary Hughes stated the proposition in his Cincinnati speech on Oct. 4, when he said, "There is only one issue in this campaign and that is, shall the administration of Calvin Coolidge be continued? The average man who is not interested in the tactics of campaign, says to himself, and to his neighbor, who should there be a change?" The Democrats know that their business is to prove a "change" desirable.

Davis is making a superb campaign. Friends and opponents agree on that. But a high-grade campaign of the Davis type requires months, not weeks, to "soak in." All politicians know that. A member of Davis' personal entourage told this observer at the end of the Democratic candidate's recent Western expedition that if "John W." had three months instead of four weeks, he could do the trick. Time, therefore, the Davis party lamented, is working on the opposition's side.

Day for World Justice Wins Wide Observance

Washington, Oct. 6.
Responses received from churches and communities to the call of the Federal Council of Churches for observance of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, as "Mobilization day for world justice and world peace" indicate wide cooperation in the movement, it was announced today by Dr. Sidney L. Gilchrist, secretary of the council's Commission on International Justice and Good Will. Entire communities will take part in the observance, he said, and city church federations are making extensive plans to give it the significance and meaning sought.

WORLD FREED OF ARMAMENT, COOLIDGE PLEA

Calls for "Truly Civilized"
World in Praising Work
of Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Thanking the American Red Cross for its accomplishments for "practical humanity and inspired charity," President Coolidge, in an address opening the annual meeting of the society here today, pleaded for "a truly civilized world where the cost of armament, of pensions, of fortifications, were not required to be borne by the people."

"Where resources could be used," the President said, "to promote, not to destroy happiness—in such a world, what mighty works could be accomplished by the people of the world, and all anarchy and chaos might be completely relieved and remedied."

Presidential Tribute

Toward such an ideal, Mr. Coolidge declared, the race is making progress. It will achieve, he asserted, "not by some magic formula in some inspired moment, but because men and women are more and more demanding it."

In the Red Cross, the President said, the Nation has its opportunity to manifest more than the finest, the most appealing attribute of our human nature—charity. It is a strong support, he said, of the Government and a reliable guarantee of the progress of civilization, showing the way to a more complete realization of truth and justice through mercy.

Emphasizing the "practical idealism" of the organization, Mr. Coolidge recalled the action of the Red Cross in relieving the distress resulting from the earthquake in Japan.

"The Red Cross," he continued, "has the organization capable of turning this great overflowing of the sympathy of the Nation to the best account. It insured a maximum of relief at the minimum of outlay. The gratitude of a great nation, disclosed in manifold form, more than repaid the splendid response of our people directed through this organization. Philosophers and historians may record this as marking a new era in the relationship between nations."

Humanitarian Efforts

Describing the Red Cross as the only organization he knew which accomplished any good by "looking for trouble," the President declared it had a definite, concrete, and practical program for helping those who need help "when they need it and where they need it."

"It knows," he said, "no creed, no party, no politics, no classes or groups. It puts its entire mastery into the service of the human race, and the people of the United States. The Red Cross idea will develop as mankind develops. The ideals underlying civilization are the ideals of brotherly love, of tolerance, of kindness, of charity."

Mr. Coolidge welcomed the convention as the meeting of an organization "able to translate into results our deep regard for the interests of humanity."

VOTE REGISTRATION RECORD FOR CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Effects of the get-out-the-vote campaign were well recorded in Chicago in the city's largest registration day. The first fall registration Saturday brought 185,165 to the polls, 150,000 better than any previous day. This fall brings a complete new registration for Chicago, previous books being destroyed. The second and last big registration is Oct. 14.

Product

Sydney, N. S. W. (AP).—With a clip estimated at 3,500,000 bales of wool, a record figure, the Australian Woolgrowers' Council and the National Council of Woolselling Brokers of Australia have decided to postpone the date of the product.

New York.—A call for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners to meet in Phoenix, Ariz., for four days beginning Nov. 11 has been issued.

Lisbon, (AP).—For the first time in many months the cost of living in Portugal has shown a slight decrease. The immediate effect has been a lessening of the exchange and the markets, with the outlook that prices may be kept at an even level during the next few months.

Tokyo (AP).—For three weeks in October Japan will undergo "tsunamis" from the Pacific ocean. One hundred and eighty-eight vessels of war will take part in the mimic naval conflict. The most of the maneuvers will be 6,000,000 yen.

LABOR DIVIDED ON DISSOLUTION PLAN IN BRITAIN

One Section Would Call an
Election at Once; Other
Would Postpone Test

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 6.—Cabinet Ministers delivered a number of fighting election speeches during the week-end, but now the Government is at bay. The Opposition is beginning to ask itself whether the time has come to deliver a coup de grace. Two things, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, are now practically settled. First, the Government is prepared to stand or fall on both motions on the Communism issue which comes before the House of Commons Wednesday. Second, the Government will call a general election instead of resigning, if defeated over either.

Official circles point out that owing to its minority position, the Government could nominate only three of the 10 members upon the select committee of inquiry which the Liberals' motion demands. Even these three also would be ineffectual, since the Government's best lawyers are the ones whose conduct is impugned. This means that the verdict could be only hostile and its hanging in suspense must deprive Ramsay MacDonald of all authority in continuing the essential foreign negotiations pending.

Prospects of Election

By forcing a general election the Government expects to be able to strengthen its position in the House of Commons. Here, however, there is a difficulty. Since to become independent of the Liberals it must gain 150 seats, yet even sanguine Labor organizers count only on gaining 40. Further than this the prospect of indecisive elections and the interruption of business they involve proves them in the highest degree unpopular, not only among members of Parliament but also in business circles generally.

Under these circumstances the Cabinet's opinion is divided. One section would call a general election immediately. The other, including Mr. MacDonald himself, would prefer to postpone the test until the Russian treaty ratification comes up next month. The proposal is, therefore, being considered of offering a judicial inquiry which can be claimed as impartial, in place of a select committee of investigation, which can be attacked as unfair.

Much Depends on Liberals

Labor journals adopt an accommodating tone toward this idea. Mr. Lloyd George's organ today suggests that even in the matter of the Russian treaty the Liberals might be prepared to consider a compromise. They would grant, says this journal's political correspondent, a "boon to British industry" equivalent to the Government's proposed loan "by extending the Trade Facilities Act and export credits to finance the Anglo-Soviet commercial transactions."

Way out of a general election is thus still possible, though by no means altogether probable, on both issues involved. Passions in Labor circles have been roused to such a pitch, however, that it is doubted whether the entire Liberal party will take an exit in either case. "Disillusion, ill-timed, but now unavoidable," is an expression heard even from the highly informed. Much has resulted in a withdrawal of the Liberals are conciliating at Wednesday's debate, and even if a clash be then avoided it does not follow that it may not be only postponed for a few weeks.

NEW ZEALAND LINES TO BE IMPROVED

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Oct. 6.—An important program of railway improvements which were delayed by the war was introduced by the Minister of Railways, J. G. Coates. He proposes to spend \$2,000,000, spread over a period of eight years, on new terminals, especially in cities, the duplication and deviation of lines, the reduction of the number of level crossings, improvement of railway workshops and the extension of automatic signaling. Before the Great War the facilities were considered quite inadequate for handling the traffic efficiently and since then an additional 200 miles of line have been opened.

Product

Harrisburg, Pa.—Resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia and "drastic" reduction in military and naval expenditures were recommended in resolutions adopted by delegates at the annual convention of the German-American Central Alliance of Pennsylvania here. The convention denounced the immigration law.

Washington.—The navy's first all-metal airplane has completed successfully its preliminary trials at Garden City, L. I., the Department announced.

Kansas City.—The case of ex-convict convicted by courts-martial during the World War and who are serving terms in federal prisons are to be taken up with Senator H. H. Burton, Attorney-General by Commander John H. Quinn of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, it is reported.

Mexico City.—The Department of Interior will undergo "tsunamis" from the Pacific ocean. One hundred and eighty-eight vessels of war will take part in the mimic naval conflict. The most of the maneuvers will be 6,000,000 yen.

Canadian Premier Outlines Plan to Amend Constitution

Senate to Be Deprived of Vetoing Powers by
Following System in Vogue in Britain

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 6 (Special).—Making his first trip to western Canada since his accession to the Premiership, W. L. Mackenzie King addressed a large audience here on Saturday night.

The Prime Minister announced that the Government proposed to secure an amendment to the Canadian constitution, providing that a bill, after passing the House of Commons three times, shall become law without the assent of the Senate. In this way the Senate will be deprived of its power of vetoing important bills which receive the assent of the Commons, as in the case of the measure providing for the construction of the new branch lines for the Canadian National Railways in western Canada.

On the question of the Hudson Bay railroad, of which only 99 miles remained to be laid, the Prime Minister frankly stated that he could not promise that this project would be completed during his administration. His policy had been to give first attention to the transportation needs of those localities where settlements already existed, instead of to those where such developments had yet to take place. He himself strongly favored the completion of the road at the earliest opportunity, and was convinced that it would be of great value to the Dominion as a colonization aid and as a means of developing the wonderful natural resources in the northern territories.

Canada's great need today was a

FRENCH ASSAIL POLICY IN HEJAZ

Taxpayers in Britain Refuse
to Finance Peace of
Arabia Indefinitely

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Following Hussein's abdication, his eldest son, Sherif Ali, has been elected King of the Hejaz. All is a capable military leader and, according to Arabian standards, an experienced administrator. His accession should go far to meet the Hejaz grievances, but neither it will convince the British nor the French that the Hejaz is an entirely alien matter. None knows precisely the subject of Ibn Saud's raid on Mecca. The Wahabi warriors doubtless believe they are engaged in a religious duty, but that is a good reason to believe their leaders' principal motive lies in the acquisition of plunder and rehabilitation of a treasury sadly depleted since the cessation of the British subsidy. All is an apparent attempt to clear a settlement of the dispute by retreating from assumption of the title of Caliph and for the rest may possibly succeed in buying off Ibn Saud, if necessary funds are obtainable locally.

Pending these developments it is desirable to comment on the unfortunate outbreak of anti-British criticisms in the French press. These appear most serious in Parisian journals, and range from condemnation of Great Britain's suggested pro-Jewish policy to allegations that London has deliberately provoked his downfall. The French seem to want it both ways. That Great Britain attempts to clear a settlement of the dispute by retreating from assumption of the title of Caliph and for the rest may possibly succeed in buying off Ibn Saud, if necessary funds are obtainable locally.

Aluminum Company Called

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Aluminum Company of America has a "practically complete monopoly of the production of aluminum in the United States," the Federal Trade Commission declared in a report made public last night. The company is described in the report as the only domestic source of supply of the metal used in aluminum cooking utensil manufacturing, and "this fact combined with the high protective tariff on aluminum, enables it to control the price of that metal."

According to the report the competitive methods of the company include various methods of price discrimination between customers. In certain cases, the company has been given in consideration of carrying a full line, while in other instances discounts have been granted in consideration of the favored or exclusive handling of the company's products exclusively.

Official Hints Politics
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6 (AP).—Roy A. Hunt, vice president of the Aluminum Company of America, issued the following statement with reference to the report of the Federal Trade Commission, mentioning that company, which was made public in Washington.

He has learned that the Federal Trade Commission had given to the papers for publication a summary of a report in which the Aluminum Company of America is criticized. The report is supposed to comply with a Senate resolution passed in the Sixty-Seventh Congress in the summer of 1921, to meet an alleged emergency, then thought to be existing, and directs the commission promptly to report on price conditions in the home furnishing goods industry and trade. The report is now made, over three years after it was ordered, for a Congress which has long since passed, and to a Senate not in session. It comes out month before a presidential election. To say the least, the time of its issuance is peculiar.

"I cannot make a reply to what the report may contain until I have had a chance to see it," he said.

LIBERALS MUST YIELD IN ITALY, SAYS MUSSOLINI

Italian Prime Minister Tells
on What Terms They
Can Collaborate

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 6.—While the Liberals at a congress at Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, made a big speech at Milan, where he was the guest of the Constitutional Association. After stating that chance and not design had caused him to speak on the day that the Liberals opened the much-discussed congress, he proceeded to remind his audience of the great success the march to Rome had been. He recapitulated the points of the weakness of the Government he succeeded; his clamency toward the monarchy, the army, the church and the statutes. Only with plenary powers was it possible to do anything.

Normalisation of Italy

Signor Mussolini then enumerated the reforms he has already accomplished; namely, a civil service which today does its duty; schoolmasters obliged to study the modernizing of their own knowledge before teaching others; a university worthy of those cities' traditions. Regarding social legislation, the Fascist Government had ratified the Washington convention before either England or France. Italy's foreign policy had retrieved the deplorable attitude toward Yugoslavia. The questions of Jubaland and the Dodecanese had been settled, Italy obtaining Jubaland. A vast plan of reconciliation and collaboration with the Moslems and the Catholics had been realized. Finances were improved beyond expectation.

Signor Mussolini then turned to the question of the normalization of Italy. The mistake about the word is that those who ask for normalization really mean normalcy. When I read about absolute liberty, I ask myself, it is in a dream world, that of responsible people. Men congregated in modern states must continue to limit liberty and it is absurd to demand the militia's abandonment. I consider them enemies. Parliament reopens on Nov. 8 or 10, this is real normalcy.

Italian Originality

Discussing the question of pacification, Signor Mussolini said he desired peace, but whenever the Fascist raised the olive-branch, the other side cried that it was a sign of weakness. But how to attain it? Pacification is the creation of Italian originality. It is a phenomenon which interests the whole world, which does nothing but discuss Fascism for the past two years.

He referred to the need of help for southern Italy with various public works. The speech made an impression because it was taken as an assurance to the Liberals that if they decide to collaborate, it will be on Signor Mussolini's terms. He demands a complete surrender, otherwise there will be no collaboration.

ALUMINUM COMPANY CALLED "MONOPOLY" BY COMMISSION

Controls Supply and Price, It Is Charged—Report Followed Attack by Davis—Company Official Makes Denial

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"I cannot make a reply to what the report may contain until I have had a chance to see it," he said.

France to Issue Loan for Reconstruction

Paris, Oct. 6.
INTEREST has been aroused in a loan of 2,500,000,000 francs to get money with which to continue the work of reconstructing the war-devastated areas this year.

The decision was expected, as no other means had been found to finish the work, but it is criticized in some quarters because the experience of the previous Government showed that the financial market was saturated with securities of that kind. It is expected the issue will be made under more favorable conditions than the preceding.

ANTI-CLERICAL TALK IN PARIS WINS RADICALS

Chautemps Attacks Leaders
Who Endeavored to Raise
Religious Revolt

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The so-called religious war which has arisen on the proposal to abolish the Embassy at the Vatican, disperse illegal religious congregations and change the educational régime in Alsace-Lorraine was carried further by the fighting speech of the Minister of Interior, M. Chautemps, who attacked the leaders of the "religious" movement, who endeavor to raise a revolt. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these questions to France, and especially to Alsace-Lorraine, though they are obscured abroad by foreign issues.

M. Chautemps said that under all régimes in France the congregations had been regarded as exceptional organizations. At present, contrary to the policy of union of all parties, which followed the war, unauthorized congregations have been reconstructed, but he made it clear, despite the challenge of the cardinal archbishops, the anger of the Vatican, the menace of Alsace-Lorraine, he meant to check illegitimate activities.

It was not kept, he said, these congregations would impair the Republic. He has ordered a full inquiry as to the growth of such bodies, and promises to report to the Nation. For a long time it has been to all eyes obvious that the storm was gathering volume. After this speech, it can hardly be doubted that the next parliamentary session will witness heated debates on the religious question, the Radical organization which is disposed to criticize the weakness of the Government in face of the Alsace threat and the archbishops' letter, now demand the firm attitude of M. Chautemps.

Japan to Remain Neutral

Japanese authorities declare Japan will remain absolutely neutral in the present Chinese conflict, but will not allow interference with Japanese interests in Manchuria. Replying to a question as to what Japan will do if the fighting moves into Manchuria, the Japanese Minister here says the matter must be decided later, but now Japan will only remain neutral.

The South Manchurian Railway transports Chang Tso-li's troops and supplies at regular rates. The railway authorities say it is purely a business matter and state that the question of transportation of national troops will be discussed when occasion arises.

The general non-Japanese foreign and Chinese feeling is that Japan is now carefully sitting on the fence, waiting to see which side is likely to win and how complete the victory will probably be, before taking definite action.

Japanese Agitate for Intervention in China

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (AP).—"Patriotic" agitation for Japanese intervention in the Chinese war on the side of Gen. Chang Tso-li, the Manchurian leader, was brought to a climax today when three members of the Taiho Patriotic Association invaded the Foreign Office and forced their way into the private quarters of Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister.

When the trio demanded an interview with the Foreign Minister he was absent. They then upbraided the Foreign Minister for what they termed his "spineless" policy toward China. The visitors attacked the private secretary of the Foreign Minister and other secretaries. The police were called and arrested the trio.

Fengtien Army Advances

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—Chekiang headquarters report the reception of a telegram from Mukden stating that the Fengtien army, after the capture of Linyuan, advanced and captured Tonsan, 10 miles from Pingchow, from which point Chang Tso-li intends to advance on Sipingchow, the Chihli stronghold inside the Great Wall. It claims also that two regiments of the thirteenth Chihli division surrendered.

Today there is little fighting on the Linho-Wangdo front.

Small School Saves \$724.40

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 6.—School banks in South Williamsport, a borough across the river from this city, had a total of 335 depositors who saved \$1554.25 last year. The total deposits for the banks, two in number, were \$7934.40.

RUSSIA GETS GRIP ON CHINA BY NEW ACCORD

Critics Assert Mongolia
and Manchuria Will Go
Under Soviet Control

RAILWAY MANAGER TAKEN UNDER ARREST

Agreement With Chang Tso-
lin Puts Chinese Eastern
Line in New Hands

By Special Cable

PEKING, Oct. 6.—Chang Tso-li and Russia have appointed their respective members of the new board of directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway under the Russo-Mukden agreement recently signed. The first action of the board was to order the dismissal of the general manager, Mr. Ostromoff, and arrest him on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Ostromoff is now in jail in Harbin. Two other high Russian officials of the railway have also been arrested on the same charge. The new general manager, Mr. Ivanoff, appointed by Russia, took over his duties Friday.

Russia's action in signing a separate agreement with Chang Tso-li aroused strong protests in the Chinese press and much general criticism. It is widely felt that such an agreement with a local authority at any time violates international law, but this agreement is particularly bad because it was signed after open warfare between Peking and Mukden was declared. It is pointed out that the signing was definitely aiding the enemy government to which the Russian ambassador is accredited, because his signature allowed Chang Tso-li to withdraw 15,000 troops from guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway and use them against the national forces. The precise terms of the agreement are not obtainable, but many express the belief that Chang Tso-li gave Russia much more than was allowed in the Sino-Russian agreements signed last May.

Held on Manchuria

Some see a definite Russian plan to assist Chang Tso-li to establish control of Peking in order to give Russia a strong hold on Manchuria, in addition to the grip it now has on Mongolia, thus making Russia practically master of everything north of the Great Wall.

The Russians insist that the signing was not an unfriendly act toward China, but simply insured the carrying out of provisions relative to the railway in previous Sino-Russian agreements, thus preventing Japanese interference. The Chinese Government formally protests to Moscow against the agreement and declares it will not recognize it. The French have sent a Foreign Office note saying they demand that French interests be protected.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dr. Johnson's Appreciation of Thomson's Seasons

IN HIS set of four epic poems on the Seasons James Thomson revealed the full possibilities of blank verse to an extent that seems to entitle him to more recognition than has ever been vouchsafed; and no less an authority than Dr. Samuel Johnson declared that he was "entitled to praise of the highest kind" for this work. Combined with the epic dignity that is achieved in many parts of these verse-pictures of the four seasons, there is a delicacy and a subtlety not infrequently altogether absent from works in blank verse.

Our interest in Thomson at this moment, however, centers in an old edition of "The Seasons," just unearthed among the dog-eared and time-worn book treasures of a friend in Santa Barbara. The latest presents this legend: "The Seasons, containing, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, by James Thomson, with the life of the author by Dr. Samuel Johnson. Printed at Wrentham, Mass., by and for David Heaton, Providence, Oliver, Parsonage, Newport, Henry Cushing, Providence, Thomas C. Cushing, Salem, Ephraim Goodale, Mendon, etc., etc. 1800."

Here, then, we have, not only a very early edition of the poems, but also an added treasure in the shape of a very characteristic "life," by the Doctor, one which we may, with interest and profit, consider briefly; for it is no cut-and-dried biography, but rather a pungent commentary on human character, devoted in the concrete to the author of "The Seasons," but having abstract applications to many things. A good combination. A poem, or set of poems, of great beauty, prefaced by a considerable essay from a redoubtable essayist!

The four parts of "The Seasons" were among Thomson's first sets of published poems; and, as usual, they aroused no enthusiasm among the conservative bookmen of the middle eighteenth century. Indeed, the author's own parents had in every way opposed his literary aspirations; and he had, as Dr. Johnson explains, been "bred a minister," being, at school, "without distinction or expectation, until, at the usual time, he performed a probationary exercise by explaining a Psalm." But the "explanation" was rebuffed for being "language unintelligible to a popular audience." The rebuke, "repeated his thoughts of an ecclesiastical character; and he cultivated with a new diligence his blooming of poetry, which, however, were in some danger of a blight. For, submitting his productions to some who thought themselves qualified to criticize, he heard nothing but faults; but, finding other judges more favorable, he did not suffer himself to sink into despondence."

However, a certain Dr. Rundle, who, according to Dr. Johnson, afterward became "unfortunately famous," appeared as a patron for Thomson, which made possible the publication of "Winter" in 1766, when Thomson was twenty-six years old. "Spring" secured a printing two years later through the assistance of the Coun-

ties of Hartford, himself a would-be poet, in whom I was dedicated. Before the publication of "Summer" and of "Autumn," Thomson traveled considerably on the Continent, about which time, explains the biographer, "a long course of opposition of Sir Robert Walpole had filled the nation with clamors for liberty, of which no man felt the want; and with care for liberty, which was not in danger." The poet, therefore, conceived that the time was ripe for a poetic epic on the subject of liberty; and, having concluded it, he congratulated himself on having produced his greatest work. But, as Dr. Johnson very accurately observes, "an author, when he is not always of a mind, 'Liberty' called in vain upon her votaries to read her praises and reward her encomiast; her praises were confined to harbor spiders, and to father dust. The judgment of the public was not erroneous; the recurrence of the same images must tire in time; an enumeration of examples to prove a position which nobody denies, as it was from the beginning superfluous, must quickly grow disgusting."

Dr. Johnson includes a letter from Thomson to his sister in Edinburgh. It is dated "Hagley-in-Worcestershire, October, the 7th, 1747." The purpose of the inclusion is explained to be that "it gives me once more an opportunity of recording the fraternal kindness of Thomson, and reflecting on the friendly assistance of Mr. Bofwell, from whom I received it." "The Seasons" evoked nothing but laudation from this great authority. "His descriptions of extended scenes," says Dr. Johnson, "and of general effects, bring before us the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful."

Thus the advent of spring is sung, and this was the guide in which the epic appeared to Johnson's eyes: "White through the neighborly fields, the lower stalks, measured steps; and liberal throws the grain. Into the faithful bottom of the ground. The harrow follows harp, and flouts the scene. Be gracious, Heaven, for now laboring man Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes, blow! Ye fostering dews, the tender flowers defend! And temper all, thou world-reviving sun!"

Then,—"From brightening fields of other fairer fields, Child of the sun, refulgent Summer comes; In pride of youth, and felt through nature's depth He comes attended by the fultry hours. And waving breezes, on his way. While from his ardent look the turning spring Averts her beautiful face; and earth All-furnished to his hot dominion leaves."

In autumn, as the tempest rises, "The fuelled chimney blows wide." Presently when winter descends: "Comes the father of the tempest forth Wrapt in black glooms."

"The Seasons," a fine epic of nature, concludes in a burst of joyous prophecy:—"The storms of wintry time will quickly pass And one unbounded spring encircle all."

M. T. G.

The Avon and the Thames

It, in all Albion's storied sweep, No other wave were seen, The Avon and the Thames would keep Her romance gardens green. . . .

Mitres and crowns continually Allure the chanting Thames:— The Avon lolls to any less For cowslid diadems.

The Thames, at Oxford turned the sage, The Prince at Windsor grows, Betakes himself in pilgrimage To Lambeth's reverend throne.

But Avon, gentle Avon, goes Far from such loud renowns, Renests old Warwick's porticoes To quiet Stratford town.

And there—sweet home of high romance!— It lingers, giving praise For him whose consecrating glance Bought once its leafy ways.

Gold reveries, silken dreams, beside Its margin their glamour blend, Till, slipping to the Severn's tide, It smiles an eviled end.

While Thames and Avon onward flow, Their music's spell shall fall, The one's a warrior, priest, and king, The other's upon all.

—Arthur Upson.

The Art of Sheila Kaye Smith

To lovers of the countryside which stretches from the nearest towns of Epsom and Weybridge in Essex across the marshes to the distant, level, and marshy Kent, the novels of Sheila Kaye Smith appeal because of their strong local color and the intimate knowledge which they reveal of the great green marsh level of the background, and this, I think, explains the technique of Sheila Kaye Smith, the violent color and action and contrast standing out against the quiet beauty of the Essex setting. Her genius has wrought an atmosphere of artistic glow over all this country of the great marsh for which many will be grateful.

The Daffodils of Old Saint Paul's

Call delicately through the town; "Let April have his will. Oh, run, oh, run to Old Saint Paul's And buy a daffodil!"

A rosy vicar saw their kind Three hundred years ago, And thrust them on a Devon shield Where they are still in bloom.

Could Herrick come to Old Saint Paul's? With our tall flowers so gay, He would not have the heart, indeed, To tear himself away.

The hawk sets them on the curb Like candles thereabout; Oh, buy your one; oh, buy your two, Before they splutter out!" —Lizette Woodworth Reese, in "Wild Cherry."



A Little Shepherdess in Tuscany

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tin Chuzlewit" creates for the reader a dream London which is more real than the London that the ordinary sightseer beholds, so to the reader of "Joanna Godden," "Green Apple Harvest," "Starbace" and "The End of the House of Alard," the art of Sheila Kaye Smith has created a magical land of the great marsh where life and move and have their being men and women whom we love, and whose footsteps we delight to trace as they play their part in the drama and comedy, the pathos and the humor that make up the stuff of their lives.

Thousands may come to Epsom and look at the Mermid Inn, the Land Gate, the "Towers" and the old houses, but there will always now be some who think of Joanna Godden driving her dogcart through its streets and out across the marsh to Lydd Market and Jura's Gap, and who at Epsom Harbor and Camber will see again the smugglers and High-Tobymen who one hundred and fifty years ago found in this deserted coast an ideal headquarters for their nefarious trade.

To a large number of matter-of-fact people this sort of thing makes no appeal whatsoever, it is simply fantastic nonsense, but for some of us, to have a dream country where we meet the figures who live for us in the pages of well-loved novels, adds a beauty, an interest and a charm to familiar surroundings which forever prevents them from becoming commonplace or dull.

There is no doubt in the novels of Sheila Kaye Smith a boldness of color, a violence of action and of contrast which antagonizes some people and offends their sense of good taste; their ideas and ideas of beauty. One misses the delicate half-tones which give the novels of William Riley that wonderful wizard of the Yorkshire moors, such a mellow charm. But it is the violence of color and action against the slow and sedate manner of the marshland which gives these books their punch and grip; they are alive from cover to cover; every page speaks of the drama and romance which are to be found beneath the sleepy surface of every countryside.

The dwellers in big cities go out into the country and fall under the spell of the woodland, the hedgerows, the meadow paths, the quaintness of hamlet, village and market town, and they are apt to translate all this peacefulness into the lives of the people. Sheila Kaye Smith reminds us that against the flat sameness of the great green marsh level there is always going on the absorbing drama and movement of human life, and that in the country, as in the city, the great human motives of love and hate, jealousy and greed, desire and fear are influencing the actions of human beings and bringing about crises in their experience. The dramatic action is woven into the quiet beauty of the Essex setting, and the reader is brought an atmosphere of artistic glow over all this country of the great marsh for which many will be grateful.

Harold Vinal.

The Skater Finds Companions

More often than not when I go for my skating to our cozy little river, a winding path from the mill-dam to the railroad trestle, the hills are clothed in silver mist which frames them in vignettes with blurred edges. The tone is that of Japanese painting on white silk, their color showing soft and dull through the frosty powder with which the air is filled. At the mill-dam the hockey players furiously rage together, but I need them not and in a moment am beyond the first bend, where their clamor comes softened on the air like that of a distant convention of polka-crows. The silver powder has fallen on the ice, just enough to cover earlier tracks and leaves me a fresh plateau to skid with. Grapevines and arbutus, the stream winds ahead like an unbroken road, striped across

with soft-edged shadows of violet, indigo, and lavender. On one side it is bordered with leaning birch, oak, maple, hickory, and occasional groups of hemlocks under which the very air seems tinged with green. On the other, rounded masses of scrub oak and alder roll back from the edge of the ice like clouds of reddish smoke. The river narrows and turns, then spreads into a swamp, where I weave my curves round the straw-colored tussocks. Here, new as the snow is, there are earlier tracks than mine. A crow has traced his parallel herringbone, alternate footprints with long dashes where he trailed his middle toe as he lifted his foot and his spur has brought it down. Under a low shrub that has hospitably scattered its seed is a dainty, close-wrought embroidery of tiny bird feet in irreg-

ular curves woven into a circular pattern. A silent glide towards the bank, where among bare twigs little forms sit and swirl with low conversational notes, brings me in company with a working crowd of pine siskins, methodically riding seed cones of birch and alder, chattering sotto voce the while. Under a leaning hemlock the writing on the snow tells of a squirrel that dropped from the lowest branch, hopped nimbly about for a few yards, then went up the bank. Farther on, where the river narrows again, a flutter-headed rabbit crossing at top speed has made a line seemingly as free from frivolous indirection as if it had been defined by all the ponderosities of mathematics. There is no pursuing track; was it his own shadow he fled, or the shadow of a hawk? Robert Palfrey Utter, in "Winter Mists."



A Little Shepherdess in Tuscany

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"Om Morgonen Kommer Jubel"

Översättning av den & denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

Den trettonde psalmen innehåller det härliga budskapet: "Om aftonen gåstör gråt, men om morgonen kommer jubel." En av de mest frösträcka sanningar som finnas & Bibeln bär det ut, att glädjen är verklig och evig, en mänsklig Gudsgivna egenkap; då däremot sorgen blott är en övergående känsla, utan verklig eller beständighet. Envar äger privilegiet att få vara glad, lycklig, frisk och harmonisk. Glädjen är ej något som skänks oss för en begränsad tid eller blott och bart som en slags beviljning. Glädjen äger livskraft, är praktisk och planterbar—människans eviga bordsärlighet. Vi kunna till en tid tyckas förlora glädjen, men den kommer att övervinna sorgen, likavisa som mod övervinna frukten, sanning triumferar över villfarelse, och ljus skingrar mörker.

Om vi önska att glädjen skall förbliva i våra hjärtan, kan det dock hända att vi i vårt inre upptäcka andra drag, som vi först måste befria oss från. Glädje kan inte drivas i det slänt som hyser bögen, mist sunnhet, avund, svik eller otacksamhet. Icke heller kan glädje komma till oss som frakten, om eller mistakligt sammet givas frist, avgränsat i våra tankar. Glädjen kan endast förbliva i det hjärta som tvagits från köttets orenheter, som renats och lustrats. All världens planingar kunna icke köpa glädjen, och vi kunna glädsja allt under det vi sakna materiella rikedomar. Ryktbarhet kan bringa oss glädje, endast för så vitt den tillkommer oss som en följd av något vi gjort eller uppnått för människans förbättrande. Glädjen kan bli i korvet eller i palatset. Den är ej en arvdel som tillhör någon skräddar ras, klass eller trosfärd. Det ännas icke någon kungsträsk till glädje, men de steg som leda dit äro mycket enkla.

Vänlighet är ett naturligt karaktärsdrag, som tillför vårt inre en glädje, utgående från oss själva. Alla människor tro, Utan ånånga till vår samhällsställning eller förhållanden kunna vi alla vara vänliga och hjälpsamma. Genom någon enkel gåva av vänlighet, som bidraget att låta den döende en annan beröra, har många hälsat sig till livs. Vänlighet medför en så omedelbar, liv och upplyftande glädje, att vi med lätthet och helt naturligt låta oss att vara vänliga. Den som är vänlig har i denna hjälpsamma gemenskap en hälsig, ständigt förnyande av glädjen, och som bidraget till att människans förbättrande förbli en mänsklig Petrus och Johannes hade varken silver eller guld att ge åt den tiggande kyrmslängan vid tempelet; de hade däremot en förskälska av Kristus, eller den verkliga människans, och detta gav dem för-

"Joy Cometh in the Morning"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thirteenth psalm contains the beautiful message, "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." One of the most comforting truths found within Bible pages is that joy is real and eternal, a God-given quality of man; whereas sorrow is but a fleeting emotion without reality or endurance. It is the privilege of everyone to be joyous, happy, healthy, and harmonious. Joy is not something given to us for limited periods merely as a sort of reward. Joy is vital, practical, regenerating—man's eternal birthright. We may seem to lose joy for a time; but that it will overcome sorrow is as certain as that courage will overcome fear, truth will triumph over error, and light will dispel darkness.

If, however, we wish joy to abide in our hearts, we may find other mental qualities of which we must first rid ourselves. Joy cannot abide in the mind harboring pride, envy, jealousy, deceit, or ingratitude. Neither can joy come to us if fear, worry, or suspicion is permitted to hold undisputed sway in our thoughts. Joy can abide only in the heart washed of the impurities of the flesh, and made white and clean. All the money in the world cannot buy joy; and we may have joy while lacking material wealth. Fame can bring us joy only when it comes to us as the result of some act or achievement for the betterment of mankind. Joy may dwell in the cottage and in the palace. It is not the heritage of any special race, class, or creed. There is no royal road to joy, but the foot-steps leading thereto are very simple.

Kindness is a natural trait of character that ushers joy into our lives probably to a greater degree than is usually believed; and, regardless of our position or circumstances, we can all be kind and gentle. Many have thrown off heavy burdens by some simple act of kindness that helped lighten the burden someone else was bearing. Kindness brings such immediate, sweet and uplifting joy that we easily and naturally learn to be kind. The one who is kind for the joy it brings to others has in that splendid quality a fount continually pouring forth the oil of joy that tends to make human activities run smoothly. Peter and John had neither silver nor gold to give to the crippled beggar at the gate of the temple, but their disinterested understanding of the Christ, or real man, that enabled them to heal the sick and send him on his way rejoicing. This might be said to be the very acme of kindness. We may not at present have sufficient spiritual understanding to do such work; but how often a loving greeting, accom-

panied by a word of encouragement, has been all that was needed to send some despondent one on his way joyous and much better equipped to continue his work! There is such an unlimited field for kindness. It is such a joy to be kind to birds and animals, as well as to protect the beautiful things of nature—the trees, the grass, and the flowers—giving them a chance to brighten the corner where they reside.

The message Christian Science has brought to the world is the most joyous one that has reached the heart of humanity since angels came to Judean shepherds centuries ago with the good news, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." Christian Science is a joyous message, because it is proving to the world that discords and diseases of every nature are no part of God's plan for His children, and that they can be healed by a correct understanding of the Christ, Truth, as taught and practiced by Jesus and his students. Through the loving ministrations of Christian Science the sick are being healed; the careworn are finding rest; those struggling with poverty are finding real substance; the lonely and sorrowing are being comforted; and those in bondage to fear and sinful habits are being loosed from these bonds. It is teaching men how to heal themselves and others of sickness and sinful desires. Christian Science has brought to men the inexpressibly joyous truth that God is man's nearest and dearest friend—not a God who punishes, but a God who rewards only in health, happiness, peace, and plenty. Through the study of Christian Science multitudes have had the so-called commonplace things of life transformed into things of joy and beauty.

A glimpse of the joy and beauty which the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, found in the things on every hand is beautifully expressed by her in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 516), where she writes: "Love, redolent with unselfishness, bathes all in beauty and light. The grass beneath our feet silently exclaims, 'The meek shall inherit the earth.' The modest arbutus sends her sweet breath to heaven. The great rock gives shelter and shelter. The sunlight glints from the church-dome, glances into the prison-cell, glides into the sick-chamber, brightens the flower, beautifies the landscape, blesses the child. Man, made in His likeness, possesses and reflects God's dominion over all the earth."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

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
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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Four weeks from tomorrow the people of the United States will elect a President, Vice-President, House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate. To say that the event, which in an extreme eventuality might amount to a peaceful revolution, is contemplated calmly is to state an obvious fact. Nobody is excited except the professional politicians whose business it is to feign excitement. Mr. Butler strove to impress on the mind of the electorate the theory that the issue is "Coolidge or Chaos!" but so far as can be observed he aroused the attention only of Mr. Shaver who, with a calm disregard of the Republican right of priority, announces that, as he sees it, the issue is "Davis or Chaos!" Presumably by "chaos" these eminent strategists mean Senator La Follette, but the systematic way in which the managers of that candidate are pressing his campaign seems to indicate orderly determination rather than anything chaotic.

The masses of the people refuse to be unduly excited by the wild alarms of the campaign managers, because they have seen election after election pass without any of the dire results predicted having come to fulfillment. It may be noted in passing also that the victorious party has seldom, if ever, heaped upon a happy electorate all the blessings which its spellbinders have promised.

In the end human life, individual and national, runs about the same course whichever party may be in power. He who looks wholly to material things for happiness, or who trusts entirely to human agencies for prosperity, is doomed to disappointment, whatever party may be in power. He who has no other means of averting chaos than the selection of some finite man to administer public affairs is pretty likely to encounter the chaos which he forecasts.

But if it is well to avoid excitement in politics, it is equally well to study the issues involved and to perform the duty of an elector wisely and sanely. And while there seems nothing to indicate that the voters are contemplating this election in such excited fashion as characterized the campaigns of 1896 and of 1912, there is much to indicate that they are giving to it serious thought, and are approaching election day with a fine determination to do their duty as it is revealed to them.

We are not inclined to ascribe much importance to pre-election polls, or straw votes, as indicative of the relative strength of the candidates. Too many elements of human error and partisan bias are involved to make their showings impressive. But we do discern in the many polls now being conducted one almost invariable factor that demands consideration. That factor is the obvious inclination of voters to "shake off the party yoke," as the rhetoricians express it, or to exercise their independent judgment uninfluenced by party rallying cries.

To an extent never before observed, Democrats are turning to the Republican ticket, Republicans to the Democratic ticket, and former adherents of each party to the new progressive organization. If independence in political thought and the exercise of individual judgment rather than unquestioning fealty to party be virtues, this year we shall see a political contest far above the ordinary.

Another fact already apparent is that strenuous efforts are making to bring out the fullest possible vote. In the past this task has been left to the party organizations with results that have become scandalous. The proportion of the vote cast to the full number of qualified electors in the country has steadily declined. The Nation has been confronted by the spectacle of United States senators—in most instances radicals—elected by less than one-quarter of the qualified voters.

If the essence of democracy is popular suffrage, how can democracy continue when those living under it refuse to exercise their right to vote? Many organizations, of nation-wide extent, are active this year in combating this lethargy among the electorate. Wisely, they avoid any shadow of partisanship, advising only that the people vote, without attempting to tell them for whom to vote. Their efforts should be seconded, not only by all newspapers and publicists, but by each individual voter. Only thus can a verdict by, of and for the people be rendered on Nov. 4.

The Menace of High Taxes

While not neglecting to review economic and industrial conditions generally, President Walter W. Head, in his address at the opening session of the convention of the American Bankers' Association, called particular attention to what he declared to be "a threat of impending disaster" in the steady upward trend of taxes and the extravagant cost of government, both national and state. He showed that although there has been a commendable reduction in federal taxes since the peak point of \$5,500,000,000, in 1920, this year's total of \$3,000,000,000 is greater than the entire burden of funded debt accumulated as a result of the Civil War. But to offset, or partly offset, the reduction in federal taxes, those in the states and cities have increased until they have become an almost, if not quite, unendurable burden.

Thus appraising a vital economic problem, Mr. Head naturally seeks the means by which that problem may be solved. He finds that there exists what he regards as a really menacing tendency toward what is commonly termed a centralization of government. He declares that, despite the general recognition of the overwhelming burden of taxation, the people of the United States find themselves "constantly waging a defensive battle against plans and programs which would transfer still greater duties to government, which would hamper individual initiative still further, which will—

put into practice—crush individual ambition and destroy individual opportunity." He finds that even now one person out of every twenty engaged in business or industry is a government official, agent or employee.

Perhaps the same conditions which Mr. Head discovers in the federal institution do not contribute as directly to the extravagances noted in state and municipal governments, though it does appear that in these the tendency is in the direction of state control and the prodigal expenditure of revenues by politically controlled city authorities. The ease with which states and municipalities have added to their bonded debts by the issuance and sale of tax-exempt securities has, in many instances, practically doubled the tax rate on real and personal property. The effect is far-reaching. The unescapable result is an increase in the rental value of homes, higher manufacturing costs, demands for greater revenues by carriers and all public utilities, each in its turn reflecting the results of inflation in some of its varied forms.

There can be, it appears, no such thing as "cheap" money. Those who pay must give full value, and in the end the men and women who earn a livelihood are the ones who are compelled to stand in the breach and, by strict economy, increased effort, or sacrifice, make up the difference between the value of a hundred-dollar bill and a fifty-cent dollar. Mr. Head is not an alarmist. He is uttering no false call to the defense of the rights of those who earn and pay. Those who wax fat and powerful upon the bounty of the public are not the ones who will initiate and make effective the economic reforms which even they know to be necessary to the prosperity and happiness of those whom they selfishly serve.

Payments for reparations being provisionally provided for through the Dawes plan, there remain two other kinds of financial obligations that endanger the cordial relations between nations—the so-called allied debts and those contracted by the now defunct Government of Russia. Until some agreement, consented to by all parties, is reached on these two subjects there will be friction and agitation among the leading powers and consequent danger to the peace of the world.

In the current presidential campaign in the United States, the question of the allied debts is not an issue. It is hardly mentioned. Neither is the resumption of normal relations with Russia discussed as between parties. Both those matters seem to be left in abeyance, as by common consent. Senator Borah, the champion of Russian recognition, is keeping singularly quiet. The inquiry authorized last winter into the Russian propaganda was so overshadowed by the oil scandals that it was apparently forgotten. In the European press the view seems to be taken for granted that nothing can be done on either of these subjects until after the elections. But what is to guide the next administration?

In England and France the situation is different. There the relations with Russia are a live topic of the day. The Labor Government in Great Britain has recognized the Soviets, but the treaty that was signed may become a leading issue in the next election campaign. In France the new Radical Government is preparing to enter into some form of regular relations with the Russians. An expert committee has just been formed to make definite arrangements, if possible, on the subject of the debts. While M. Poincaré used to point to Mr. Hughes as his model in Russian affairs, M. Herriot evidently prefers Mr. MacDonald.

But in their vehement discussions of the Russian and the allied debts, the French publicists follow two different lines of argument. When they talk about what Russia owes France, they use the language of Mr. Mellon: "A debt is a debt, a sacred obligation between nations, and repudiation would upset the foundations of credit, etc." This thesis will be defended in the new committee by former Ambassador Noulens, the last French representative at the court of the Tsar, and as a spokesman for the French bondholders he will show little sympathy with the Communist doctrine. But when they write about the money owed by France to the United States, they adopt the Bolshevik phraseology, talking about credit given for political purposes, about money spent for a common aim, and in general about the great distinction between money lent for the prosecution of a war and that advanced for ordinary commercial purposes.

England is severely reproached by the publicists in this connection for breaking the common financial front through its separate agreement with the United States for repayment of the war debt while France was unable to make any similar arrangement. They speak bitterly about the "mortgage on the victory," and ask sneeringly whether they should be made to pay for the coats in which their soldiers fell. Uncle Sam is pictured in some papers as a Shylock who made a profitable commercial transaction out of the war. These individuals also fear that the allied debts will be used as a diplomatic weapon, and remark that if that was what the American people intended in 1917, the game was well played.

Such aspersions on the genuine American idealism of the war period are, of course, unjust, and the sooner some understanding is had with the French the better. In the case of the Russian debts, a distinction is recognized between what the Imperial Government owed and private property held by foreigners in Russia. Similarly should not some distinction be allowed between what was spent for the common prosecution of the war, goods used up, and the credits given for foodstuffs and other useful property after the war was over? Some of these goods the French Government resold at a profit, or allowed its rep-

representatives to do so. If properly approached, the American public will not be unreasonable on this point, but calling its intervention in the war selfish will only hurt its feelings.

It is an encouraging sign that one of the first invitations of the season should be to an exhibition of painted screens and leather panels, wrought iron and decorated furniture, rugs and carved chests. The card brings with it hope of an increasing interest in the decorative arts. France is doing her part in strengthening this interest with the proposed Exhibition of Decorative Art in Paris, to which official America has been showing such curious indifference. And presently the Metropolitan Museum in New York will open the new American wing, a monument to American artists and craftsmen both—a reminder of the beautiful work of those earlier days before the people were so engrossed in business that art was driven perforce into the background.

The tendency not only in America, but in almost every country of Europe, has been to hand over decoration to machinery and to draw an artificial line between the arts and the crafts. In fact, to many art now means oil painting and nothing else. Even sculpture is relegated to a lower plane. Artists and sculptors, the self-appointed authority will say, as if they were wholly distinct and apart. The suggestion that the chairs we sit on, the glasses we drink out of, the clothes we wear, can be, or rather should be, the work of the artist would be ridiculed, though not so universally as it would have been a few years since.

There has been improvement, galleries and museums helping, by their attention to the crafts as well as the arts, to explain away the unfortunate misunderstanding. We are gradually getting more used to the marvels of machinery, and we are beginning to discover that while there are innumerable things it can do astonishingly well, there are others without its scope. Hence we are concluding that the less it meddles with them the better for us; also, that the most ingenious machine without the designer—the artist—behind it is really of but small avail.

Of all the arts, those for convenience classified as decorative are of the greatest importance to our well-being. We could manage to live without pictures and prints on our own walls, without statues in our own gardens, pity though it would be. But we cannot live without chairs and glasses and clothes and the various other items indispensable to our daily life. That is why they cannot be trusted to a machine without an artist to design for it. When they were so trusted in the near past, we know to what hideousness and vulgarity they reduced us, a slough out of which we are only emerging with difficulty and, too often, reluctance.

Our eyes have to be trained to an appreciation of art, just as our ears have to be trained to an appreciation of music. The man brought up on the hurdy-gurdy has far to travel before the beauty of Brahms or Beethoven is revealed to him, but no farther than the man who has lived with the shoddy and the machine-made must go before he can understand the grace of a Chippendale chair or the color of an Aubusson carpet.

Editorial Notes

It is regrettable that the exposure of the attempt of certain members of the New York Glanis to bribe one of the Phillips to "throw a game" to New York should have come just at the time when baseball fans, through the statements of President Coolidge and other Government officials, were becoming more and more convinced that baseball is really founded on fair play. Too much publicity, however, is being given to the wrong side of the case. Instead of playing up its bad features and making a "mountain out of a molehill," newspaper articles treating of the incident should begin after this fashion: "Manager Fletcher and Player Sand of Philadelphia, together with President Heydler of the National League and Baseball Commissioner Landis, are to be highly commended upon their successful efforts to remove dishonesty from baseball. America's national sport is fortunate in having such men in its ranks."

Practically every census taken reveals numerous fresh methods of making a living, but it is doubtful if many people have ever received an assignment in any wise similar to that which has been meted out to Charles Le Clerk, who has just left on a trip to France and Germany to hunt for grand opera costumes of the period around 1890. Mr. Le Clerk is a costume expert attached to the Universal City, and he has been commissioned by its general manager to hunt for veteran singers, that he may buy from them their outfits of thirty and more years ago. The purpose of this adventure is that the costumes of the opera "Faust," which is to be presented as a play within a play in connection with Lon Chaney's "Phantom of the Opera," may be exactly as described in Gaston Leroux's novel, from which the picture is adapted, and which dates from about the year mentioned.

In the highest degree commendable is the project of the English-Speaking Unions in Great Britain and the United States for the establishment of two yearly scholarships for young men who have it in mind to enter the journalistic profession, or who are just starting a journalistic career, in Great Britain. The primary object of the promoters of this project is to enable the men thus chosen to obtain a better knowledge of America in every way, in order that thereby, in a few years, the feeling of fellowship between the two countries may be enhanced and more cordial international relations be promoted. It is intended that the plan shall be put into operation on Jan. 1, 1925, and the scholarships will be known as the "Walter Page Scholarships of the English-Speaking Union."

The Season Begins Well

A resident of Claverly Street, which, if you remember, is Our Street, returned to his home recently after a tour of the distant capitals of the nations of Europe. Asked why his trip, which had terminated rather abruptly and came to such a sudden end, he declared that an overpowering desire to get away from the less important affairs of Budapest and Vienna to the major interests of his life in Claverly Street had drawn him back. The feeling had overcome him one day in Paris, and straightway he had turned his back on the Old World and returned to the quiet purlieus of the little suburban street that runs between The Avenue and The Terrace.

That is Claverly Street. Its affairs are unimportant to the outside world. But to Claverly Street itself, set off in a by-way of life by which the husbands return at night and from which they venture in the morning, from which the wives do their shopping, and upon which children play, what happens along the street surpasses in interest the doings of mighty capitals. Claverly Street is typical of something deeper in the citizen than his interest in politics. It represents for its inhabitants, who dwell along the old highway beneath the elm trees that are now beginning to lose their leaves, the feeling of home.

The bend that it makes in the middle is characteristic too. Perhaps if it were straight, it would be part of that great "Main Street" that sweeps through every village, town and city of the United States. But with the bend, Claverly Street is only a quiet old road for some of the home-makers, pleasant to the ear and to the university town, with the girls' college not far behind, and the men's college not far in front.

While the world has been engrossed in German crises and the League of Nations, Claverly Street has had its absorbing interludes also. While the world has been talking of war and peace, Claverly Street has been discussing a war. But let events be related in their orderly sequence. The foregoing introduction has only gone to show the importance of incidents which, without the prodigious might not receive their proper share of attention.

It was a queer high note that broke Claverly Street's silence at 4 o'clock one fall morning. At 5 o'clock the sound was repeated. At 6 it occurred again, and after that it continued at shorter intervals. At length, with the dawn of a new day, the chorus of the street was broken. The street residents into the city, the noise had ceased. Silence was restored and the little thoroughfare began its customary round of activities in uninterupted calm. Boys and girls of Claverly Street discovered the maker of the odd noise that afternoon. They found young Allerton, son of Mr. Goode, out in his backyard constructing a coop. Nearby was a yellow cockerel, gazing steadily at its surroundings. It was this bird that had broken the peace that morning.

Allerton explained to his comrades that the bird had come from his grandfather's farm, whence Allerton himself had just returned. He insisted upon calling it a "hen." He said he had named it "Allerton," after himself, and that he proposed to rear it in the cultured confines of Claverly Street.

Thus began the story of Allerton II, known of all historians of the Claverly Chronicles. The bird grew and thrived. It expressed its vague longings for companionship in cockerel-like fashion. Its chosen time for such expression was early in the morning. It was no rare thing, either, and one which the staid residents of

Co-operative Government in Yugoslavia

By STANLEY HIGH

Novi-Sad, Yugoslavia, Aug. 20

This city is located in one of the richest farming districts of the new and rich state of Yugoslavia. The valley of the Danube stretches out for miles in a broad expanse of cornland. Throughout the war this particular section was an Eden for soldiers coming from more desolate parts, for its supplies of foodstuffs never, apparently, ran out. And now, with good crops, the territory is in a prosperous condition, although one would hardly guess it after rattling down the rutted streets of Novi-Sad, between the whitewashed walls of one-story thatched-roof buildings.

Politically, too, Yugoslavia appears to have turned the corner into a new era of prosperity. When Pashitch fell, many observers of the situation looked for a national crisis. Now, they asked, can the country carry on without Pashitch? The fact appears to be, however, that when he fell, a good many not altogether desirable policies fell with him. And now it is being said that the new Government—that of Davidovitch—will line Yugoslavia more definitely on the side of constructive and conciliatory European settlement than could have been done under the former regime.

As one Serbian put it to me: "We've plenty of coal, and silver, and gold, and wealth of the soil. What we really need is liberal-minded leadership to put our country alongside the new movements in France and England. We have found that leadership, I believe, in Davidovitch."

The old Serbia, the Serbia of extreme nationalism, found its representative in Pashitch. So long as he remained in power, the Yugoslav Government was a Government of Serbs. The kingdom, itself, however, is not a kingdom of Serbs, but of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In addition, it includes within its borders 1,000,000 Muhammadans, about the same number of Germans, several hundred thousand Hungarians, as well as Dalmatians, Bosnians, Herzegovinians and Montenegrins. And the total population of the country is only 14,000,000. The Pashitch Government gave little, if any, governmental representation to any groups other than the Serbs. Under the Pashitch Government, therefore, the country itself could hardly be united, and was not.

Now, Davidovitch has come to power and has brought with him the first really Yugoslavian Government. He

Claverly Street never quite accepted without surprise, for a sudden quail of sentiment to overtake Allerton II right in the middle of the day, at which moment it would drop all its other affairs, fly to the highest pinnacle of the limited horizon, and glissade to its emotions with powers that steadily increased.

"Bless my heart!" visitors to the Misses Esther and Prue Smith would say, at such interruptions, while they were having tiffin in the little back yard across the street. "Isn't that a rooster—a rooster on Claverly Street?"

To which the Misses Smith would reply, after a short glance at each other, that, yes, it was a rooster, and my, what a big voice it was getting to have!

There is something in the character of Our Street that makes the thought of a solitary bird, a Robinson Crusoe among cockerels, living out its solitary life there, particularly incongruous. Though Claverly Street may make no very great pretensions of elegance, the air of the street which the resident professors impart is unquestioned. Decidedly the presence of a bird which lifts up its voice over and anon, lonely but protesting, against its environment, is matter for comment.

Mr. Picherly, who lives on The Terrace, directly behind Mr. Goode's house, was the first to notice this point of view directly to the attention of Mr. Goode.

"That rooster woke me up again this morning," he said crossly, from the seat of his touring car, which he had just backed out of his garage, across the fence. Mr. Goode, in the universal, respectful manner, replied, hoping that Allerton II did not bother Mr. Picherly very much. But upon being told that, as a matter of fact, it did, Mr. Goode lost some of his mildness, to retort that, as for him (Mr. Goode), the noise made by his neighbor's (Mr. Picherly's) car was likewise disturbing. He added, however, that he believed by exercising a little patience and self-restraint, he would be able to put up with it.

This is a complete account of all those untoward incidents which for a time caused controversy the length and breadth of Our Street, and added one more to the voluminous chapters of local history in the Claverly Street volume. Histories have been written of nations, states and cities, but how much more absorbing would be the daily narrative of a single street and its inhabitants. Claverly Street is, for the New World, a very ancient avenue, and hence its annals are worthy of the closest study. Its meanderings are attributed by some to the vagaries and uncertainties of no less a creature than the bell-heifer of the herd of the original Governor of the Colony, Defender Against Indians and King's Lieutenant, himself. To such distinction does the study of genealogy lead!

In all that followed, whatever charges may have been advanced against the solitary bird, it must always be set down that Allerton II, itself, never once flinched from proclaiming its own attitude, never once was silenced by adverse criticism, never once, so to speak, abandoned its guns, but instead, many and many a time, took the word out of the mouth of some detractor by its own far-off expostulation against fate.

On the whole, Claverly Street breathed more easily when Allerton Goode one Saturday morning went off with Allerton II to his grandfather's farm. There he left a happy bird, cockerel no longer but proud in rooster's estate. One may justly hope that it added the little of the Claverly Street culture and contentment to the atmosphere of its new-found land. R. L. S.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Another Angle on the Forest Fires

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the Monitor recently there was an editorial note on forestry, emphasizing the need of better fire protection through education, and warning against the danger of a forest fire. Every word of admonition and warning spoken upon this important subject is valuable. But it is not yet sufficiently understood that a deplorable mistake in the method of conducting the forest service is even more of a menace than the carelessness of the public. That is this mistake which co-operates with carelessness to bring about the havoc which has been wrought by forest fires in California this summer.

I spent the week of July 13-20 in the Sierras, near the town of Merced, and while there I heard the subject of the fire menace very earnestly discussed by people in that region who have spent their lives there and who understand the conditions thoroughly. They pointed out that the Government's policy of permitting undergrowth, fallen trees and dead leaves to accumulate year after year, and in some cases the light burning as precaution for the protection of their camps.

I was also told that the sheep, not now permitted in the national forest reserves, were less destructive to the trees than the cattle, which are permitted, and that the sheep kept the undergrowth down to the point of possible menace to the forests; whereas, if clearing out and burning this dead stuff were done every fall, after the first rains, there would be comparatively little opportunity for fire to gain a foothold. The Indians saw the value of this method, and in some cases they did the light burning as precaution for the protection of their camps.

Another advantage in this keeping the floors of the forest clean is that the fire menace is lessened. The fire menace is that the pine trees, reported to be destroying myriads of the mountain pine, is thus deprived of a home place.

The policy of leaving it to nature does not necessarily make for the best results in tree growth. It was pointed out to me, in passing through the forests, that the trees spring up in such profusion as to require thinning. One may sometimes count ten to fifteen young pines of each size and one in every hundred of them occupying a space which can support but three or four well-grown trees. By the time the law of the survival of the fittest has operated, the survivors have become so impoverished in the struggle for existence that they are permanently dwarfed, while the killed-out growth has formed part of the dry kindling in which fires are so easily started.

In some places the little pines spring up almost like sparse grass, a condition of crowding that precludes maturity for any of them. The intent of the Government in permitting neither sheep-grazing nor brush-burning has been the laudable one of assisting nature in reforestation by protecting these seedling trees. But since the method results in one of two conditions, either in the impossible crowding, or in the wholesale destruction of all the trees together with every other thing, vegetable or animal, in the path of the flames, we see it has defeated its purpose.

In less than a month after my visit I concluded the news came that the home where I had visited, together with the forest in its environment for many miles, had been swept away. It is all a black, desolate waste, now. My own pictures of its arid loneliness alone remain. We have been doing what we can—as careless, generous, profligate Americans do—to relieve what among those most directly affected by the fire. We are too tender-hearted to witness suffering, but too indolent, too busy, or too quickly forgetful to go back of results and correct the cause, thus establishing permanently better conditions.

We should all communicate with our representatives, state and federal, and bring to bear every effort toward eliminating these fatal defects in the forestry service. There are still forests left to save—and the fire are still burning. The Government has, in desperation, finally employed hundreds of men to fight the fires, and much of their labor has been in vain. The argument of economy would be therefore, poorly employed in this connection.

Lee Allen, Calif.